

# LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVIII.

Daily Democrat

WEEKS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE  
COUNTRY.

50 00

3 00

1 50

50

No subscription taken for less than one month.

Subscription, whose names were discontinued, when the mail facilities were cut off in Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, can obtain them now by giving notice where they received them and where they now wish them forwarded for the time paid for.

The Confederate Congress at Richmond have at last adopted free trade with all the world except the United States. This is on many accounts amusing. Their trade will not be much free, for they are not free to trade with anybody. Their ports are all blockaded so effectually that all they import or export would not be a day's expense, if the whole value were in the Confederate treasury instead of a per cent.

Moreover, we don't see why they should be struck with kindness to all the world just now, when the rest of the world on its part has little respect for them. There is not a people on earth, except the Indians, that have any sympathy with this rebellion, and the better it is known the more will it be discredited.

It is well known in Europe that the sole pretext for the rebellion was an affected horror of emancipation. That was the whole extent of the danger apprehended. Yet Yancey, Ross, and Mann, commissioners, had the shameless effrontery to tell Lord Russell that the South did not fear emancipation; that the North had offered every guarantee on that subject; so little did they commissioners regard the credit of the people they represented. All Europe knows that if Yancey & Co. told the truth, the whole mass of the Southern conspirators were the most mendacious simulators and charlatans that ever cut a figure in the history of nations.

Lord Russell was too polite to say what he thought; but if he is as well posted as we take him to be in the history of this rebellion, he could not help the reflection that the whole conspiracy was based on a lie, or these commissioners were lying to him. If they told him the truth, then they had up to that time told all the world a lie.

The Union men of the South have told the people just what Yancey & Co. told Lord Russell, and they have been denounced for it, as either deceived themselves or aiming to deceive others by the Yancey school of politicians. Yancey & Co. told Russell the truth, because it was or appeared to be profitable. They would have preferred a lie if it would have answered a purpose. England is intensely anti-slavery, and the Confederates wanted the favor of England, hence it would not do to tell her ministers that they had rebels. For fear of the emancipation of slavery. At home the rebellion had no other foundation. The entire mass of simplestmindedness that worship Davis & Co. do so because they are told, and believe that the North intend to emancipate slaves. Thus has Yancey preached a thousand times at home, but he goes to Europe and not only admits but affirms the falsehood and mendacity of their whole pretence for rebellion.

"The South needed," says Yancey in England, "for the sake of free trade; not for fear of emancipation." He flatly denies the notorious record at home, and stultifies himself and his people by what he affirms.

A rebellion for the sake of free trade, when the rebels adopt the tariff of the Government they left, and even tax exports that the Government they left never taxed, and are under the necessity of accumulating a crushing debt that all the ingenuity of taxation in every shape will not be able to meet!

"The South needed," says Yancey in England, "for the sake of free trade; not for fear of emancipation." He flatly denies the notorious record at home, and stultifies himself and his people by what he affirms.

A rebellion for the sake of free trade, when the rebels adopt the tariff of the Government they left, and even tax exports that the Government they left never taxed, and are under the necessity of accumulating a crushing debt that all the ingenuity of taxation in every shape will not be able to meet!

It is true that the trump card of the rebels was free trade; but they had not the capacity to see it, or the boldness to adopt it. If any policy could have invited the aid of foreign Governments it was free trade.

They have just now adopted it when it comes too late. The policy of foreign nations is fixed by other considerations, and is not likely to be altered now. This only shows the incapacity of the conspirators for the work they have undertaken.

The Abolitionists are doing the worst they can in Congress. We had some hopes of moderation, but recently the radicals seem to have made some headway, and it is not unlikely that they will push all their measures through. That is now the best they can do for the country. This rebellion would have cost a few hundred millions less if Congress had learned some sense without experiments so costly; but the people have filled Congress with such partisans, and they will have to pay the expense of treason and blood.

The army has done well; it will accomplish its work; but that will not be a restoration of the Union. We can assure the Administration and these radicals that the sword will not accomplish the end, however successful our armies may be. All armed opposition can be put down and will be put down, but still the powers of the Government can be nullified. We may have a dead Union, which, like a poor invalid with one half paralyzed, will linger out a painful existence.

The violent partisanship in Congress will keep alive feeling equally violent in half the country, until a chronic antagonism is accomplished by its mere inertia what force never can accomplish. This Union must be harmonious. The Federal Government must have the co-operation of States and people; and a policy must be adopted that will bring that about, otherwise all this blood and treasure is wasted for nothing.

We had hoped this Congress would do what is to be done, and thus shorten the conflict, but they lack the capacity. The people will commit the work to other and more competent hands.

The children of Israel did reach the promised land; but even Moses, for his sin, was not permitted to see it. Just as certainly will this Union be restored; but the present leaders will not see it. They have sinned too long and sinned too much, it is not in the order of Providence to allow men who have cursed the Constitution and the Union to be permitted to rejoice at its restoration.

Men who have themselves been rebels

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1862.

NUMBER 227.

## New Publications.

We have before us three works on the general principles of military organization and movements. The first is, "The Art of War," by the great military critic and historian, Baron de Jemini, whose work is a text-book everywhere. The second is Marshal Marmont's "Essential Principles of the Art of War," a work which Marshal Buonaparte said should be placed in the hands of every officer in the army. These works have been republished by J. B. Lippincott & Co. We have, from the press of D. Appleton & Co., a republication of General Halleck's "Elements of Military Art and Science," a work which was first published in 1846, the substance having been delivered in the form of lectures before the Lowell Institute. The work shows the writer to be a scholar, a philosopher, and a General. It should be studied by every military man who expects to be anything more than a dull master.

These works are sold by John P. Morton & Co.

Volume XIV of Appleton's American Cyclopedie has just been issued, and may be procured of the agent, F. A. Crump. Two more volumes will complete the work, and those who own it will own a library.

The first and immediate necessity was transports, and yet for transports to pass the island was utterly impossible. Of this, Gen. Beauregard was aware, and doubtless looked upon the point as secure; but the genius of Pop was fully equal to the emergency. The plan of digging a canal twelve miles in length, through a forest, is certainly a stroke of genius and energy which it is not reflection upon Beauregard to say could not be anticipated. This and the daring run of the Carondelet and Pottsburg, passing the island amid the burslings of a thunder storm, were hardly to be anticipated, and could only have been attempted and executed by the daring genius of Foote and Pop.

The first and immediate necessity was transports, and yet for transports to pass the island was utterly impossible. Of this, Gen. Beauregard was aware, and doubtless looked upon the point as secure; but the genius of Pop was fully equal to the emergency. The plan of digging a canal twelve miles in length, through a forest, is certainly a stroke of genius and energy which it is not reflection upon Beauregard to say could not be anticipated. This and the daring run of the Carondelet and Pottsburg, passing the island amid the burslings of a thunder storm, were hardly to be anticipated, and could only have been attempted and executed by the daring genius of Foote and Pop.

The St. Louis correspondent of the same journal, under date March 29, writes as follows:

"We have reliable information that the Federal fleet, acting against Island No 10, has met with a succession of disasters. The flagship Benton has been captured by the Confederates, and other gunboats disabled."

The St. Louis correspondent of the same journal, under date March 29, writes as follows:

"The Federals have given up the assault on Island No. 10, and have had to fall back to Cairo with the loss of the flagship Benton, the largest of the fleet, which became so crippled as to be unmanageable, and was carried by the strong current of the Mississippi past the Island and became a prize."

This is only a specimen of much of the same sort of trash published in Canada, and probably accepted as sober fact. Such enterprise in procuring news is remarkable.

The new legal-tender Treasury notes have made their appearance at Boston, \$4,000,000 having been received from Washington. They will now be put into circulation as rapidly as possible, though it will take some months to prepare the \$150,000. The Commercial Advertiser thus speaks of the new notes:

"The notes in appearance are an improvement upon the former issue. The paper appears to be of a better quality, and the general style is lighter. The vignette is an excellent medallion portrait of Robert Morris. The seal of the United States impresses on the face is in red, and is surrounded by a border of a ten cent piece. The tint, as in the other notes, is green, but the back plate is lighter. The inscription on the back of the note is 'U.S. Treasury Note' and the date is in red. The paper is of a fine quality, and the ink is well suited for the use of a pen. The notes are to be of superior size and strength, and will possess ample room for the working of the guns and the accommodation of the officers and men. They will have greater speed and will be superior vessels in all respects. It will be remembered that the revolving turret of the present vessel is only eight inches thick, and although it is deemed improbable to any projectile now in use in any of the navies of the world, yet to guard against most or all of the contingencies of the future, the turrets of the new vessels are to have a thickness of 11 inches."

The six new vessels contracted for with Captain Ericsson, and which are to be after the model of the Monitor, the World says to be of superior size and strength, and will possess ample room for the working of the guns and the accommodation of the officers and men. They will have greater speed and will be superior vessels in all respects. It will be remembered that the revolving turret of the present vessel is only eight inches thick, and although it is deemed improbable to any projectile now in use in any of the navies of the world, yet to guard against most or all of the contingencies of the future, the turrets of the new vessels are to have a thickness of 11 inches.

The canal dug by Gen. Pop must be very irritating to the rebels. No doubt they will say that if his men don't belong to the mudsills, they have a great deal to do with the canals.

Fremont is opposed to being choked with red tape. We are not particular as to the material. Anything that is strong enough to support his weight will do.

It is true that the trump card of the rebels was free trade; but they had not the capacity to see it, or the boldness to adopt it. If any policy could have invited the aid of foreign Governments it was free trade.

They have just now adopted it when it comes too late. The policy of foreign nations is fixed by other considerations, and is not likely to be altered now. This only shows the incapacity of the conspirators for the work they have undertaken.

The Abolitionists are doing the worst they can in Congress. We had some hopes of moderation, but recently the radicals seem to have made some headway, and it is not unlikely that they will push all their measures through. That is now the best they can do for the country. This rebellion would have cost a few hundred millions less if Congress had learned some sense without experiments so costly; but the people have filled Congress with such partisans, and they will have to pay the expense of treason and blood.

The army has done well; it will accomplish its work; but that will not be a restoration of the Union. We can assure the Administration and these radicals that the sword will not accomplish the end, however successful our armies may be. All armed opposition can be put down and will be put down, but still the powers of the Government can be nullified. We may have a dead Union, which, like a poor invalid with one half paralyzed, will linger out a painful existence.

The children of Israel did reach the promised land; but even Moses, for his sin, was not permitted to see it. Just as certainly will this Union be restored; but the present leaders will not see it. They have sinned too long and sinned too much, it is not in the order of Providence to allow men who have cursed the Constitution and the Union to be permitted to rejoice at its restoration.

Men who have themselves been rebels

## Civilization in England—Wholesale Murder at Sheffield.

Sheffield must be a rather unpleasant city to live in, especially if one is connected with "the trade." The London Times of March 31st makes this startling admission:

"It will scarcely be believed in the present day that a certain town in England is, and has long been, characterized by the prevalence of a pecuniary system of murder, and the incredibility of the story will be increased when we add that the town in question is busy, populous and enlightened, at any rate in its own estimation, beyond most other towns. Such, however, is the simple truth. The trade of Sheffield is known all over the world for the excellence of its productions, but it is also distinguished by crimes which, we are happy to learn, are conventional, known as 'Trade Outrages,' under which description, and with the invariable date of Sheffield, they are periodically reported for the information of the country. A 'Trade Outrage' parlakes always of a certain uniform character, and originates in circumstances which seldom show any variation from a particular pattern. Some body or other offends against those laws by which trade regulators effect a regulation of the market, and for this crime the offender's gunpowder. Infernal machines are constructed so as to explode with a fuse, and these are set off in the dead of the night to the sound of another 'Trade Outrage,' has been perpetrated. The deaths and mutilations are duly chronicled next morning, but the discovery of the assassin is a rare occurrence. These murders are not the deeds of individuals acting on impulses of their own. They are perpetrated, if not in obedience to the order of a tribunal, at any rate in complete accordance with the recognized system of terrorism. They comprise the most serious and most flagrant instances of the use of gunpowder. The offenders are known to be the men who have been an offence against certain rules of trade, and the victims are invariably men by whom these rules have been in some way infringed."

A recent trial at York has divulged the facts which have created this comment.

**Nashville Rebels.**

The Nashville correspondent of the New York World writes as follows:

You should have witnessed the sudden and satisfactory alteration in the dialect and demeanor of treason produced by these arrests. Sancy seach says to Union citizens:

"I guess the old Government is around after all. I began to think you'd let us down easy. To tell you the truth, nothing will put down the masses quicker than a little fight dealing with the leaders."

Sancy seach says to this thing, that he is in the right, we were wrong; the United States Government never hurt any of us, and I am willing to go back to my allegiance, and stay back at home."

Nashville treason is throttled. You hear no more of its insolence, and see no more of its iniquity on these streets than on the streets of Cincinnati. I observe that some of the newspapers are still slyly advocating the pussy-cat policy for the conquered territory. As we are in the Union, and the bushell blood poured out for it, let them be as they will, and it is ridiculous—it is pernicious. We are dealing with a half million of people whose worst and finest are mixed together. The James is navigable to City Point, twenty-two miles south from Richmond. The James is navigable to City Point, nineteen miles southeast of Richmond, for large vessels, and to Jamestown Island where it has water enough for a frigate. On Hampon Bar, a few miles below City Point, there are fifteen feet water at low tide. It lies in the Hampon Roads, near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and its entrance is closed by Fortress Monroe, New Port News and our cruisers in that neighborhood.

**YORK RIVER.**

The York river, on which lies Yorktown, is on the junction of the Mattaponi and Pamunkey, and falls into the Chesapeake Bay, above the mouth of the James. Its appearance is rather that of an estuary than a river. At its mouth it is about three miles wide, and it is forty miles long. It is navigable for large vessels, and is one mile wide at Yorktown. On Hampon Bar, a few miles below City Point, there are fifteen feet water at low tide. It lies in the Hampon Roads, near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and its entrance is closed by Fortress Monroe, New Port News and our cruisers in that neighborhood.

**YORKTOWN.**

Yorktown is situated on the right bank of the York river, seventy miles from Richmond. It is an old town, settled in 1705, and now has about fifty houses. It was the theater of one of the most important events in American history—the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington, which was signed on the 19th of October, 1781.

rebels abandoning the place with a loss of one thousand men, and a battery of twenty-four guns, and the victors in possession of the town.

**YORKTOWN.**

The York river, on which lies Yorktown, is on the junction of the Mattaponi and Pamunkey, and falls into the Chesapeake Bay, above the mouth of the James. Its appearance is rather that of an estuary than a river. At its mouth it is about three miles wide, and it is forty miles long. It is navigable for large vessels, and is one mile wide at Yorktown. On Hampon Bar, a few miles below City Point, there are fifteen feet water at low tide. It lies in the Hampon Roads, near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and its entrance is closed by Fortress Monroe, New Port News and our cruisers in that neighborhood.

**YORKTOWN.**

Yorktown is situated on the right bank of the York river, seventy miles from Richmond. It is an old town, settled in 1705, and now has about fifty houses. It was the theater of one of the most important events in American history—the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington, which was signed on the 19th of October, 1781.

rebels abandoning the place with a loss of one thousand men, and a battery of twenty-four guns, and the victors in possession of the town.

**YORKTOWN.**

The York river, on which lies Yorktown, is on the junction of the Mattaponi and Pamunkey, and falls into the Chesapeake Bay, above the mouth of the James. Its appearance is rather that of an estuary than a river. At its mouth it is about three miles wide, and it is forty miles long. It is navigable for large vessels, and is one mile wide at Yorktown. On Hampon Bar, a few miles below City Point, there are fifteen feet water at low tide. It lies in the Hampon Roads, near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and its entrance is closed by Fortress Monroe, New Port News and our cruisers in that neighborhood.

**YORKTOWN.**

The York river, on which lies Yorktown, is on the junction of the Mattaponi and Pamunkey, and falls into the Chesapeake Bay, above the mouth of the James. Its appearance is rather that of an estuary than a river. At its mouth it is about three miles wide, and it is forty miles long. It is navigable for large vessels, and is one mile wide at Yorktown. On Hampon Bar, a few miles below City Point, there are fifteen feet water at low tide. It lies in the Hampon Roads, near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and its entrance is closed by Fortress Monroe, New Port News and our cruisers in that neighborhood.

**YORKTOWN.**

The York river, on which lies Yorktown, is on the junction of the Mattaponi and Pamunkey, and falls into the Chesapeake Bay, above the mouth of the James. Its appearance is rather that of an estuary than a river. At its mouth it is about three miles wide, and it is forty miles long. It is navigable for large vessels, and is one mile wide at Yorktown. On Hampon Bar, a few miles below City Point, there are fifteen feet water at low tide. It lies in the Hampon Roads, near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and its entrance is closed by Fortress Monroe, New Port News and our cruisers in that neighborhood.

**YORKTOWN.**

The York river, on which lies Yorktown, is on the junction of the Mattaponi and Pamunkey, and falls into the Chesapeake Bay, above the mouth of the James. Its appearance is rather that of an estuary than a river. At its mouth it is about three miles wide, and it is forty miles long. It is navigable for large vessels, and is one mile wide at Yorktown. On Hampon Bar, a few miles below City Point, there are fifteen feet water at low tide. It lies in the Hampon Roads, near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and its entrance is closed by Fortress Monroe, New Port News and our cruisers in that neighborhood.

**YORKTOWN.**

The York river, on which lies Yorktown, is on the junction of the Mattaponi and Pamunkey, and falls into the Chesapeake Bay, above the mouth of the James. Its appearance is rather that of an estuary than a river. At its mouth it is about three miles wide, and it is forty miles long. It is navigable for large vessels, and is one mile wide at Yorktown. On Hampon Bar, a few miles below City Point, there are fifteen feet water at low tide. It lies in the Hampon Roads, near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and its entrance is closed by Fortress Monroe, New Port News and our cruisers in that neighborhood.

**YORKTOWN.**

The York river, on which lies Yorktown, is on the junction of the Mattaponi and Pamunkey, and falls into the Chesapeake Bay, above the mouth of the James. Its appearance is rather that of an estuary than a river. At its mouth it is about three miles wide, and it is forty miles long. It is navigable for large vessels, and is one mile wide at Yorktown. On Hampon Bar, a few miles below City Point, there are fifteen feet water at low tide. It lies in the Hampon Roads, near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and its entrance is closed by Fortress Monroe, New Port News and our cruisers in that neighborhood.

**YORKTOWN.**

The York river, on which lies Yorktown, is on the junction of the Mattaponi and Pamunkey, and falls into the Chesapeake Bay, above the mouth of the James. Its appearance is rather that of an estuary than a river. At its mouth it is about three miles wide, and it is forty miles long. It is navigable for large vessels, and is one mile wide at Yorktown. On Hampon Bar, a few miles below City Point, there are fifteen feet water at low tide. It lies in the Hampon Roads, near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and its entrance is closed by Fortress Monroe, New Port News and our cruisers in that neighborhood.



## MEDICAL.



"No pret-utis contracts our power.  
For the whole world is ours."

DR. ROBACK'S  
BLOOD PURIFIER  
and  
BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an

IMMENSE POPULARITY,  
far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

CURATIVE Properties,  
and hence their

Rapid Sale  
and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands  
of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

Numerous Certificates  
which have been showered upon him from  
All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the

BLOOD PURIFIER and PILLS  
is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood,  
for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

As blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

are unequalled  
for curing

Berufosis,  
Skin Diseases,  
Old Sores,  
Gout Rheum,  
Rheumatism,  
Dyspepsia,  
Sick Headache,  
Liver Complaint,  
Fever and Ague,  
Leucorrhœa,  
Female Complaints,  
Hypoplasia,  
St. Anthony's Fire,  
Tumors,  
Eruptions,  
Fits, Berufous Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away.

The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever, etc., which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years. Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm.

The Blood Purifier  
are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with a purgative pill.

They are really a

Blood and Liver Pill,  
which, in conjunction with the

Blood Purifier,  
will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache, Cystitis, Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels, Diarrhea, etc.

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are

Good Medicines,  
and you should try them before going for a physician.

Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will

Doubt no more.

As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, and contain no animal or mineral substances, Professor Cuttler of N. Y., and Locks of Cincinnati, Dr. Roback's Special Notes and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

The price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, \$1 per bottle, or \$2 per half dozen. The Scandinavian Vegetable Pill Box, 25 cents per box, or 50 cents for \$1.

For Dr. Roback, No. 100 Main St., 2d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 18 Hammont St.

FOR SALE BY  
W. H. & R. R. KARHARDT, General Agents. RAY-  
MOND & CO., Agents for all Agents and  
Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

MANHOOD:  
HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published, in a Seal Envelope, Price Six Cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE,  
CAUSES, AND REMEDIES OF  
Masturbation, Seminal Vice, Involuntary  
Emissio, and Seminal Wetness, Involuntary  
Emissio, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical In-  
sanity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By Dr. J. P. DODD, M. D., of New Haven, Conn.

"A Hoax on Thousands of Sufferers"

Send under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, price paid on delivery of six cents, or two postage stamps, to Dr. J. P. DODD, No. 100 Main St., 2d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Post office, 456.

MRS. FRENCH,  
CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN,

Has RETURNED to her former residence,  
on the opposite side, two doors north of Wal-  
nut, where she receives patients, and may be consulted  
in reference to all diseases, and especially  
those arising from the influence of the brain, by  
writing to her, Box 128, with the enclosed fee of \$5  
and receive immediate attention.

A. B. SEMPLE & SONS,  
602 MAIN STREET,  
CORNER OF SIXTH

Call the Attention of Country  
Merchants to their

Large and well Assorted  
STOCK OF

HARDWARE  
CUTLERY, & C.

1/2 mile from

NEW BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Length of barrel, 24 inches; weight, 5 lbs. Magazine  
capacity, 40 cartridges. The barrel is of the Cal. 45, and at 14 miles the penetration is double that  
of the standard arm. It shoots to 1000 yards.

Metals cartridges, containing  
half the price of Gold's; entirely waterproof, and  
will not leak when the gun is inverted, and will not  
cleaning. It is the gun that does not leak  
at the breech. Made exclusively for and sold only by

B. KITTRIDGE & CO.,  
Sports in Gun, Sporting Apparatus, and Military  
Guns.

SNAP-GERMAN, R-SIN AND FANCY TOLLET  
Guns, in store and for sale by

HIBBETT & SON.

## DRY GOODS.

## S. BARKER &amp; CO.

WHOLESALE  
DRY GOODS.HUGHES & PARKHILL,  
NEW CASH STORE,

No. 518 Main Street,

Are daily receiving an

Entirely New Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

&c., &c., &c.

Bought Exclusively for Cash.

We invite the attention of city and country  
merchants.

MARK & DOWNS,  
Cor. Fourth & Jefferson,

HAVE NOW RECEIVED AND ARE DAILY OPEN-  
ING their Spring Supply of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Embracing

Ladies' Dress Goods in  
variety,

Household Linens and  
Cottons,

Embroideries, Laces, &  
Hosiery,

Mourning Goods in va-  
riety,

White Goods, all kinds,

Mantles and Shawls,

Domestics and Planta-  
tion Goods.

Our stock will be renewed from day to day, and we  
offer to our friends and customers inducements in the

BEST QUALITIES

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

That cannot be obtained elsewhere.

MARK & DOWNS,  
No. 3 and 4 Masonic Temple Building.

F. FABEL & CO.,  
MANUFACTURERS OF

STAR & PRESSED MOLD CANDLES!

A. LOUISIANA, CALIFORNIA, PALM,  
SALT, COTTON, LARD, OIL, EGGS, NO. 145 next  
to Third street, between Main and Water, Louisville.

Having entirely new machinery, with the latest  
improvements, a long experience and the best  
entomological skill, we can furnish all kinds  
of candles at reasonable prices as any house in the West.

Send for our catalogues, and a sample of the  
best candle.

Try these medicines, and you will never  
regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them,  
and they will say they are

Good Medicines,

and you should try them before going for a  
physician.

Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local  
agent, and read the certificates, and if you  
have ever doubted you will

Doubt no more.

As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely  
vegetable, and contain no animal or mineral substances,  
Professor Cuttler of N. Y., and Locks of Cincinnati,

Dr. Roback's Special Notes and Certificates pub-  
lished in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to  
time.

The price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, \$1  
per bottle, or \$2 per half dozen.

The Scandinavian Vegetable Pill Box, 25 cents per box, or 50 cents for \$1.

For Dr. Roback, No. 100 Main St., 2d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 18 Hammont St.

FOR SALE BY  
W. H. & R. R. KARHARDT, General Agents. RAY-  
MOND & CO., Agents for all Agents and  
Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

MANHOOD:  
HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published, in a Seal Envelope, Price Six Cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE,  
CAUSES, AND REMEDIES OF  
Masturbation, Seminal Vice, Involuntary  
Emissio, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical In-  
sanity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By Dr. J. P. DODD, M. D., of New Haven, Conn.

"A Hoax on Thousands of Sufferers"

Send under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, price paid on delivery of six cents, or two postage stamps, to Dr. J. P. DODD, No. 100 Main St., 2d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Post office, 456.

MRS. FRENCH,  
CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN,

Has RETURNED to her former residence,  
on the opposite side, two doors north of Wal-  
nut, where she receives patients, and may be consulted  
in reference to all diseases, and especially  
those arising from the influence of the brain, by  
writing to her, Box 128, with the enclosed fee of \$5  
and receive immediate attention.

A. B. SEMPLE & SONS,  
602 MAIN STREET,  
CORNER OF SIXTH

Call the Attention of Country  
Merchants to their

Large and well Assorted  
STOCK OF

HARDWARE  
CUTLERY, & C.

1/2 mile from

NEW BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Length of barrel, 24 inches; weight, 5 lbs. Magazine  
capacity, 40 cartridges. The barrel is of the Cal. 45, and at 14 miles the penetration is double that  
of the standard arm. It shoots to 1000 yards.

Metals cartridges, containing  
half the price of Gold's; entirely waterproof, and  
will not leak when the gun is inverted, and will not  
cleaning. It is the gun that does not leak  
at the breech. Made exclusively for and sold only by

B. KITTRIDGE & CO.,  
Sports in Gun, Sporting Apparatus, and Military  
Guns.

SNAP-GERMAN, R-SIN AND FANCY TOLLET  
Guns, in store and for sale by

HIBBETT & SON.

No. 12 Main Street.

Are daily receiving an

Entirely New Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

&c., &c., &c.

317 Fourth Street.

Are daily receiving an

Entirely New Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

&c., &c., &c.

317 Fourth Street.

Are daily receiving an

Entirely New Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

&c., &c., &c.

317 Fourth Street.

Are daily receiving an

Entirely New Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

&c., &c., &c.

317 Fourth Street.

Are daily receiving an

